

FREE LABOR.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION

and a new letter than those in Congress, who
 use the Locomotion instrument, that the ques-
 tioned dates is not Slavery in Kansas, but in
 admitted in the question of its reception as a
 question was settled long ago. Wise, Strong
 and every other Southern man know this as
 recent Republican leaders do. The rejection
 of the Locomotion instrument, as it is called
 in its title, by the friends to submit it
 is a rock in the path of the Territory, and they fail
 to see to submit it because they undoubtedly
 believe that it would be indignantly rejected by
 us. Had yet we are told if Kansas be not ad-
 mitted the Union under this extraordinary
 unaffiliated state of things, it will show a
 state prize on the part of the North, and
 State State and the Union. If the politicians
 will make the game, we imagine the people
 would be glad to see the matter.¹¹

In Levee, Feb. 20.—The Independence correspondent of the Republican under date of the 16th, says: The Salt Lake mail arrived last night. Governor Denver reports snow from one to six feet deep on the mountains. The weather was extremely cold. He left Camp Scott on the 1st of January. The troops were in good spirit, and earnestly waiting for good weather and reinforcements, so they could make a descent on Salt Lake City. From Mormon prisoners and straggling Utah Indians, U. S. Johnson was kept well advised of the movements of the Indians. Active preparations were made for resistance to the troops in the spring. Their municipal regulations are very stringent.

An American lady lately visited the distinguished German author, and, throughout the interview, would hold her that he believed the influence of Dr. Thompson's works was greater at this time in France and Germany than of any other man, either living or dead.

SWISS EMIGRATION TO BRAZIL.—The federal council of Switzerland have received information on the Swiss emigration of Brazil that their edition in the country of their adoption is not so great as they were led to anticipate. Their modification is similar to that of the work of Russia. The lights of the planters above are recognized by the government, while the legitimate complaints are unheeded. The federal council have consequently adopted measures to prevent emigration to Switzerland to Brazil.

J. H. MOORE, Superintendent
November 17, 1887

44 1937

Office

THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

Miscellaneous.

THE CEREMONY OF THE ROYAL MARRIAGE

As the bride passed up to the altar she stops and makes a deep reverence to her mother, though with evident agitation, and her face flushed like crimson; then, again turning, she renders the same homage to the Prince of Prussia. As she does so the bridegroom elect advances, and kneeling on one knee, presses her hand with an expression of fervent admiration that moved the august audience. Taking their places then at the altar, and with their illustrious relatives standing round in a group of unequaled brilliancy, the service commences with the chanting, which peals through the little building with the most solemn effect. The words are particularly appropriate, full of feeling and piety, and the audience follow them in a whispered ode as the choir sing—

"This day, with gladness voice and heart
We praise Thy name, O Lord, who art
Of all good things the giver!
For England's first born hope we pray:
Be near her now, and ever
King of Kings, Lord of Lords,
Father, Son, and Holy Spirit,
Hear us, while we kneel before Thee!"

The hymn over, the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury took the place of the altar, and, as Dean of the Chapel Royal, the Bishop of Oxford, as Lord Almoner, the Bishop of Chester, as Clerk of the Closet, the Dean of Windsor, as Domestic Chaplain, and the Rev. Dr. Westley, as Sub-Dean of the Chapel Royal, the marriage service is commenced at exactly 10 minutes to 1.

The rubric is rigidly adhered to throughout. After going through the usual formalities, the Most Rev. Prelate, who was very judiciously heard, asks the Royal bridegroom—

"Will thou have this woman to thy wedded wife, to live together after God's ordinance in the holy estate of matrimony? Will thou love her, comfort her, honor and keep her in sickness and in health; and forsaking all other, keep thee only unto her, as long as ye both shall live?"

To this the Prince replied, loud and clear, "I will."

To the same question the faint answer of the bride is barely audible, though the attention of all is strained to the utmost to catch the feebly uttered words.

To the next, "Who giveth this woman away?" the Prince Consort replied loudly, "I do!"

Then the Prince takes his bride's hand in his own, in earnest warmth, and repeats slowly and distinctly after the Prelate—

"I, Frederick William, Nicholas Charles, take thee Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, to be my wedded wife, to have and to hold from this day forward for better for worse, for richer for poorer, in sickness and in health, to love and to cherish, till death us do part, according to God's holy ordinance; and thereto I plight thee my troth."

Again, in reply, the words of the bride are almost lost, and she seems faint and tremulous enough to excite uneasiness among her ladies.

The Prince then, taking the ring from his brother Albert, said, with marked emphasis—

"With this ring I thee wed, with my body I thee worship, and with all my worldly goods I thee endow; in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen."

The usual prayer was then offered up, and the Prelate, joining their hands together, said—

"Whom God has joined let man not separate." The following Psalm from the Prayer Book was then sung—

"God be merciful unto us, and bless us; and show us the light of his countenance, and be merciful unto us:—Psalm 133."

The royal couple then knelt, with all the bridesmaids, and the rest of the ceremony was proceeded with, the Bishop of London in a clear and distinct voice reading the exhortations.

At the concluding words the Hallelujah Chorus—

"Hallelujah! for the Lord God Omnipotent reigneth!"

"The kingdom of the world has become the kingdom of our Lord, and of His Christ, and He shall reign forever and ever."

"King of Kings, and Lord of Lords. Hallelujah!"

rose clear and loud, with thrilling effect.

Hardly had the last words of the chorus died away in silent awe, when the ceremonial, as arranged by chamberlains and heralds, ended, and the bride, giving vent to her evidently long pent-up feelings, turned and flung herself upon her mother's bosom with a suddenness and depth of feeling that thrilled through every heart. Again and again her Majesty tried to conceal her emotion, but it was too much for her, and in vain, for all perceived it, and there were few who did not share it. We need not mention how the bridegroom embraced her, and how, as she quitted him, she threw herself into the arms of her father, while her royal husband was embraced by the Princess of Prussia in a manner that evinced all that a mother's love can show. The most affecting recognition, however, took place between the bridegroom and his royal father, for the latter seemed overpowered with emotion, and the former, after clasping him to his heart, knelt and kissed his parent's hand.

The Queen then arose, and, hurrying across the hall past the Prince Consort, embraced the Princess of Prussia as one sister would another after long parting, and, turning to the Prince of Prussia, gave him her hand, which, as he stooped to kiss it, she clasped him, and declared the consummation by offering her cheek instead. But words will feebly convey the effect of the warmth, the abundance of affection, and friendship, with which these greetings passed, the reverence with which the bridegroom saluted his father-in-law, the hearty heartiness with which he wrong the Prince Consort's hand, for by the working of his face it was evident he could not trust his tongue to speak.

THE LATELY'S USE.

The following new verse, written for the occasion by Mr. Thompson, poet laureate, was sung by all the principal performers and chorists, at the Queen's command, given on the closing of the marriage—

"God bless our Prince and Bride!
God keep their lands allied,
God save the Queen!
Clothe them with righteousness,
Crown them with happiness,
Them with all blessings bless,
God save the Queen!"

Fair fall this ballad's hour,
Farewell our England's flower,
God save the Queen!
Farewell, fair rose of May!
Let both the peoples say,
God bless thy marriage day,
God save the Queen!"

CONGRATULATIONS.—Fond parent (to his son).—
"You, New York, is the place to go to in—
Look at Jones! He started with a penny, and
has fallen for a hundred and fifty thousand
dollars. Of course that's an extreme case. I
don't expect you to do as well as that. Still,
seek beauty and industry. I see no reason why
you should not, in a few years, fall far behind
that fellow."—N. York Freeman.

Time is the most paradoxical of all things; the
past is gone, the future is not come, and the present
is the only time we have to live in. It is the only
time we can do anything with. It is the only time
we can be happy in. It is the only time we can
be miserable in. It is the only time we can be
loved in. It is the only time we can love in.

MUSIC OF LABOR.

THE SINGING OF THE HARMONY.

The hanging of the banner,
The whirling of the plane,
The crashing of the busy saw,
The creaking of the crane,
The ringing of the anvil,
The grating of the drill,
The clattering of the turning lathe,
The whirling of the mill,
The humming of the spindle,
The rattling of the loom,
The puffing of the engine,
The fan's continual boom,
The clipping of the tailor's shears,
The driving of the saw,
These sounds of honest industry,
I love—I love them all.

The clinking of the magic type,
The earnest talk of news,
The tolling of the giant press,
The tapping of the yard-stick,
The tinkling of the scales,
The whistling of the needle,
(When no bright cheek is pale),
The humming of the cooking stove,
The surging of the broom,
The patting feet of childhood,
The housewife's busy hum,
The buzzing of the scholar,
The teacher's kindly call—
These sounds of honest industry,
I love—I love them all.

I love the ploughman's whistle,
The reaper's cheerful song,
The driver's oft-repeated shout,
Spurring his stock along;
The bawling of the market man,
As he hies them to the bazaar;
The halloo from the tree-top;
As the ripened fruit comes down;
The busy sound of threshers,
As they clean the ripened grain;
The husker's joke and catch of glee,
'Neath the moonlight on the plain;
The kind voice of the dayman,
The shepherd's gentle call—
These sounds of honest industry,
I love—I love them all.

Oh, there's a good in labor,
If we labor but aright,
That gives vigor to the daytime,
A sweeter sleep at night;
A good that brings pleasure,
Even to the toiling hours,
For duty cheers the spirit,
As dew refreshes the flowers.

Then say not that Jehovah
Gave labor as a doom;
No—'tis the richest mercy
From the cradle to the tomb.
Then let us be doing
What we will be doing,
With a cheerful, hopeful spirit,
And free hand, strong and true.

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ACTORS AND ACTRESSSES.

FROM THE PERIOD IMMEDIATELY PRECEDING THE SHAKESPEAREAN EPOCH.

From the period immediately preceding the Shakespearean epoch, down to our own times, religious enthusiasm and social bias have been the great factors in the development of the drama. The great dramatists of the period, like Grotius and the French dramatists, were not only men of letters, but men of action, and their plays were not only read, but acted. The actors and actresses of the period were not only men of letters, but men of action, and their plays were not only read, but acted.

The profession of the Stage is perhaps the most laborious of all, requiring almost incessant mental and physical effort. The duties of an actor or actress are not only to be a man of letters, but a man of action, and their plays were not only read, but acted.

The salaries of actors vary considerably, they may, however, be set down as averaging, in France from 20 to 200 francs a week, in England from 24 to 200 a month, and in the United States from \$50 to \$150 a month. Actors who have some acknowledged excellence, or peculiar individuality or are especially attractive, are called stars, and earn generally from \$400 to \$2,500 a month.

Actors and actresses, as the records of the stage attest, are not only men of letters, but men of action, and their plays were not only read, but acted.

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THE LIBERTY BELL.

BY AURELIA RAYMOND.

Ring out the peals of the Liberty Bell!
Let the tones be loud and clear,
Till borne on the floating breeze, swell
The weary slave's cheer.

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DIETARY AT A HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

BY EMINA CAMERO.

Take a robin's leg,
(Mind! the domestic society)
Put it in a tub
Filled with water nearly
Set it out of doors,
In a place that's shady
Let it stand a week,
(Three days, if for a lady.)
Drop a spoonful of it
In a five-pail kettle,
Which may be made of tin
Or any heavier metal;
Put the kettle up,
Set it on a boiling,
Strain the liquor well,
To prevent its spoiling:
One atom will do all.

For the thickening one rice kernel,
And use to light the fire
"The Homeopathic Journal."
Let the liquor boil
Half an hour, no longer,
(If 'tis for a man,
Of course you'll make it stronger.)
Should you now desire
That the soup be savory,
Stir it once around
With a stalk of asparagus,
When the broth is made,
Nothing can excel it:
Then three times a day
Let the patient swallow it.
If he chances to die
Say 'twas Nature did it;
If he chances to live,
Give him the credit.

JOHN QUINCY AND LORD LYNCHBURG NARRATED BY THE SAME WORK.—At a meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Society on the 11th, Lord Lynchburg, of England, a native of Boston, was elected an honorary member; pending which the senior member of the Society, Hon. Josiah Quincy, made a detailed and interesting report on the life and career of Lord Lynchburg.

Lord Lynchburg was born in the same year and same name, and indeed it is the family tradition that the same name occurred on both occasions. Whether he was a wet or dry nurse he did not know; but the fact that both had lived so long was in fact, at least, a faithful performance of duty in both cases. He remembered meeting Lynchburg in his young days, when he was regarded with great favor, and especially by the ladies. His family did not leave this country because they were Tories, but because they preferred England. Thus their paths diverged. He (Lynchburg) planted himself on a soil that was supposed to be the growth of Lord's and so grew up to be a Lord, while Mr. Quincy remained here and became a sovereign.

CHINESE MORALITY.—Bayard Taylor, who from his general acquaintance with the nations of the world, may be considered an intelligent judge, gives a detailed and interesting account of the Chinese morality. He is of the opinion that the Chinese are morally the most degraded people on the face of the earth. He is of the opinion that the Chinese are morally the most degraded people on the face of the earth.

THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION AND ITS PRO-SLAVERY COMPROMISES.

The Constitution, a Pro-Slavery Compact, or, Extracts from the Madison Papers, as delineated by Wm. L. Garrison. Third Edition, Enlarged. 12mo. 208 pages. Just published by the American Anti-Slavery Society, and for sale at 21 Cornhill, Boston. Also, at the Anti-Slavery Office in New York and Philadelphia. Price, in cloth, 50 cents; in thick paper covers, 37 1/2.

Copies of this work will be sent by mail on the receipt of its price and the amount of postage viz., forty-four cents for these in paper covers, sixty cents for those in cloth.

The Celebrated Steel Pens, No. 708, Manufactured by Joseph Gillott, for sale whole and retail, by J. MILLAN, Salem, 34, 1857.

BLANK DEEDS, Mortgages, Judgment Notes, Executions and Summons for sale at the Office.

UNRIVALED ATTRACTIONS!!

EMERSON'S MAGAZINE

Putnam's Monthly.

The Union of EMERSON'S MAGAZINE and PUTNAM'S MONTHLY has given to the country a publication in the country, and has secured for it a combination of literary and artistic talent probably unrivaled by any other magazine in the world. During the first month, the sale in the trade and demand from subscribers exceeded 90,000 copies, and the numbers already issued of the combined work are universally conceded to have surpassed, in the richness of their literary contents and the beauty and profusion of their pictorial illustrations, any magazine ever before issued from the American press. Encouraged by these evidences of favor, the publishers have determined to commence the new volume in January with still more splendid attractions, and to offer such inducements to subscribers as cannot fail to place it, in circulation, at the head of American Magazines. With this view they now announce the following splendid programme. They have purchased this superb and costly steel-plate engraving,

"THE LAST SUPPER,"

and will present a copy of it to every three dollar subscription for the year 1858. It was engraved at a cost of over \$5,000, by the late celebrated A. L. Dore, from the original of Raphael's 'Mystic Supper,' and is the largest and most magnificent engraving ever executed in this country, being three times the size of the ordinary three-dollar engravings.

The first impressions of this engraving are held at \$10, and it was the intention of the artist that the copies should be offered for sale at \$5, being richly worth that amount. This early three-dollar subscriber will receive the Magazine one year—cheap at \$5—and this splendid engraving, richly worth \$5; thus getting for \$3 the value of \$8.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

BY EMINA CAMERO.

Mrs. M. C. K. Arter, Solonville, Ohio.
Phoebe T. Marriott, Lima, Michigan.
Adrian, Samuel Hayball, Michigan.
Livonia, Harriet Fuller.
Plymouth, Isaac N. Holden.
Ypsilanti, Samuel D. Moore.
Union City, John D. Zimmerman, Michigan.
McWay Grove, Thos. Fox.
Battle Creek, Phoebe H. Merrill.
Bedford, Henry Cornell.
Farmington, Abram Powers.
Ann Arbor, R. Glazier.
Edinburgh, Thomas C. Houghton, Ohio.
Joseph Puckett, Winchester, Indiana.
Wm. Hara, Brighton, Indiana.
G. L. Gale, Northport, Indiana.
Wm. Hopkins, Fremont.
Elizabeth Morse, Angola.
Henry Bowman, J. Johnston, Barry Co. Mich.
Daniel Earle, Newton Falls, Ohio.

ANTI-SLAVERY TRACTS.

The Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society have issued the following Tracts for gratuitous distribution:

No. 1. The United States Constitution, Examined.
No. 2. White Slavery in the United States.
No. 3. Colonization. By Rev. O. B. Frothingham.
No. 4. Does Slavery Christianize the Negro? By Rev. T. W. Higginson.
No. 5. The International Slave Trade. By John G. Palfrey.
No. 6. The 'Rain' of Jamaica. By Richard Hilditch.
No. 7. Revolution the only Remedy for Slavery.
No. 8. To Mothers in the Free States. By Mrs. E. L. Fuller.
No. 9. Influence of Slavery upon the White Population. By a Lady.
No. 10. Slavery and the North. By C. C. Burleigh.
No. 11. Disunion our Wisdom and our Duty. By Rev. Charles E. Briggs.
No. 12. Anti-Slavery Hymns and Songs. By Mrs. E. L. Fuller.
No. 13. The Two Altars, or Two Pictures in One. By Mrs. Harriet B. Stone.
No. 14. 'How can I Help to Abolish Slavery?' or, Counselors to the Newly Converted. By Maria W. Chapman.
No. 15. What have we, as individuals, to do with Slavery? By Susan C. Weston.
No. 16. The American Tract Society, and its Policy of Suppression and Silence.

Being the Unanimous Remonstrance of the Fourth Congressional Society, Hartford, Ct. No. 17. The God of the Bible Against Slavery. By Rev. Charles Beecher.
All donations for the Tract Fund, or for the circulation of any particular Tract of the above series, should be sent to Francis Jackson, Treasurer of the American Anti-Slavery Society, 21 Cornhill, Boston.

Fifty Dollars will stereotype an eight-page tract and print five thousand copies of it.
Application for the above Tracts, for gratuitous distribution, should be made to S. W. May, Jr., 21 Cornhill, Boston to the Anti-Slavery Office, 138 Nassau street New York, and 31 North street, Philadelphia; to Jos. McMillan, Salem, Columbia Co., Ohio; or to Jacob Watson, Jr., Adrian, Michigan.

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Henry Bowman, J. Johnston, Barry Co. Mich.
Daniel Earle, Newton Falls, Ohio.

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